CLAIMS

- 1. Organic fibre capable of being obtained, for example by extrusion, starting from a formulation comprising
- from 10 to 99% by weight of the total weight of the formulation of at least one thermosetting resin (I),
- from 1 to 80% by weight of the total weight of the formulation of a rheology-controlling agent (II) comprising, for example, at least one block copolymer chosen from copolymers comprising S-B-M, B-M and M-B-M blocks in which:
 - each block is connected to the other by means of a covalent bond or of one or more intermediate molecules connected to one of the blocks via a covalent bond and to the other block via another covalent bond,
- > M is a polymer miscible with the thermosetting resin.
 - ➤ B is incompatible with the thermosetting resin and with the M block and its glass transition temperature Tg is lower than the operating temperature for the thermoset material,
 - > S is incompatible with the thermosetting resin and the B block and its Tg or its melting point M.p. is greater than the Tg of B,
- from 0 to 50% by weight of the total weight of the formulation of at least one material (III) chosen from thermoplastics, core-shell additives, functionalized elastomers, S-B copolymers and ATBN or CTBN reactive rubbers.
- 2. Fibre according to Claim 1, characterized in that the M block is chosen from poly(methyl methacrylate)s and copolymers comprising at least 20% by weight of methyl methacrylate.
- 30 3. Fibre according to Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the M blocks of the block copolymers are composed of syndiotactic PMMA to at least 75%.
 - 4. Fibre according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the M blocks of the block copolymers additionally comprise reactive

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monomers, such as glycidyl methacrylate, tert-butyl methacrylate or acrylic acid.

- 5. Fibre according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the Tg of the B blocks is less than 0°C and preferably less than -40°C.
 - 6. Fibre according to Claim 5, characterized in that the B block is chosen from poly(alkyl acrylate)s, such as poly(butyl acrylate), poly(ethylhexyl acrylate) or poly(octyl acrylate), and polydienes.

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- 7. Fibre according to Claim 6, characterized in that the B block is a 1,4-polybutadiene.
- 8. Fibre according to Claim 5 or 6, characterized in that the dienes of the B block are hydrogenated.
 - 9. Fibre according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the Tg or the M.p. of S is greater than 23°C and preferably greater than 50°C.

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- 10. Fibre according to Claim 9, characterized in that S is polystyrene.
- 11. Fibre according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the weight-average molar mass of the block copolymers can be between 10 000 g/mol and 500 000 g/mol.
- 12. Fibre according to Claim 11, characterized in that the weight-average molar mass of the block copolymers can be between 20 000 g/mol and 200 000 g/mol.

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13. Fibre according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the proportion of the agent (II) is from 10 to 60% for respectively 90 to 40% of (I) and advantageously from 20 to 50% for respectively 80 to 50% of (I).

- 14. Fibre according to one of Claims 1 to 13, characterized in that the thermosetting resin is a thermosetting epoxy resin and a hardener.
- 15. Use of the fibre according to one of the preceding claims in the preparation of woven and knitted fabrics according to the process consisting in:

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- weaving or knitting the fibres of Claims 1 to 14 with organic or inorganic reinforcing fibres,
- reacting the woven or knitted fabric under hot pressing in order
 to form a composite material having all the characteristics of composites comprising a thermoset matrix.
- 16. Use according to Claim 15, characterized in that the reinforcing fibres are chosen from fibres made of glass, of carbon or of any similar organic or inorganic material.
 - 17. Woven and knitted fabrics obtained according to Claim 15 or 16.